

## New York Tribune

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## "IMMEDIATE INDEPENDENCE."

"Probably not one man out of a hundred who voted for Governor Wilson realized that he was paving the way for a complete reversal of American policy in the Philippines and for revolutionary changes in the status of the United States as a power in the Orient. But the Filipino politicians realize it and are quick to begin proceedings for the foreclosure of their mortgage on the incoming Democratic administration. Yesterday they celebrated Mr. Wilson's election in Manila with a procession and mass meeting at which Emilio Aguinaldo made his first public appearance since the insurrection. He and other speakers gave enthusiastic expression to their faith 'in the Democratic promises of immediate independence for the Philippines,' while the marchers carried banners inscribed with the words 'Immediate Independence.'

Whether with the responsibility of power upon them Mr. Wilson and his supporters will carry out a programme to which his party became committed largely for the sake of opposition remains to be seen. The conservatism which usually comes with office may give them pause. Our international relations, our growing interest as a power in the Pacific, our duty to civilization and to the mixed races of the Philippines themselves, only in a small part represented by the Tagalog politicians who expect to be the beneficiaries of an independent government, may receive more serious attention than they have yet received from Congressmen who have been ready offhand to turn adrift these millions of people whose competence to maintain a just and stable government and meet international obligations is not believed in by those best acquainted with them. In what complications with other nations they may involve themselves, or us, if we undertake to be their protector without control over the acts for which we must stand sponsor, no man can tell. Mr. Wilson may come to realize that that method of withdrawing the United States from 'entanglement' is itself most dangerously entangling.

But whatever the afterthoughts of the reckless premier, the Tagalog politicians have a right to take them at their word. The Democratic platform declared: 'We favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as soon as a stable government can be established, such independence to be guaranteed by us until the neutralization of the islands can be secured by treaty with other powers.'

Mr. Wilson in his speech of acceptance did not commit himself quite so explicitly as that. He said: 'We are not the owners of the Philippine Islands. We hold them in trust for the people who live in them. They are theirs, for the uses of their life. We are not even their partners. It is our duty, as trustees, to make whatever arrangement of government will be most serviceable to their freedom and development.' It may occur to him now that Mr. Taft was right in thinking that continued American control would be most serviceable to their freedom and development, and that we are trustees as much for the Visayans and Negritos and Moros as for the Tagalogs who want to be launched as the rulers of a new nation. But the Manila agitators are evidently not looking for such a development of the theory that a platform is not a programme.

So as a mere incident of our domestic politics a question of vast national and international significance is brought to decision. And ironically enough Theodore Roosevelt, one of the strongest advocates of our past Philippine policy, becomes the chief agent of its prospective undoing. Perhaps he did not think of it. His platform did not mention the subject. At any rate, other things interested him more at the moment.

## SAFETY IN THE SCHOOLS.

So many persons have lost their lives because of doors opening inward that it would not be supposed that any responsible school official would be found defending them. Yet Mr. Snyder, the architect of the Board of Education, says that the inward opening doors of classrooms which Fire Commissioner Johnson finds fault with were chosen deliberately. He says that in the Cleveland fire many pupils lost their lives by rushing out into the halls and jamming them. 'In our schools,' he proceeds, 'the doors would not open until the teacher gave the signal and she would not give the signal until she had her charges quiet and under control.'

It is not easy to see what effect the direction in which the classroom doors would have upon a teacher's ability to obtain and keep control of her class in case of fire. If the teacher retained her presence of mind and did

keep control of her children it would make no difference whether the door opened in or out. But if the teacher lost her head, or if the pupils became panicky in spite of her, the inward opening door might trap them. 'All the exit doors in every one of our "buildings open out," says Mr. Snyder. There is no apparent good reason why a different principle should be followed with regard to the exits of the classrooms. To be sure, it has generally, if not always, been the inward opening doors leading to the streets that have caused loss of life in school fires. But inward opening classroom doors might at any time produce a similar result. At any rate, better reasons than Mr. Snyder offers are required to justify them.

Fire Commissioner Johnson has successfully employed his authority to prevent fires and reduce their perils in calling attention to this and other defects in the safety provisions of the schools. He should insist upon the necessary changes. The schools should be models of safety.

## MR. BRYCE.

Mr. Bryce came to this country with unique credentials. His predecessors had been men of experience and distinction in the diplomatic service, generally known to Americans chiefly through hearsay concerning their services in other fields in which this country had no direct interest. He came without a day's ambassadorial experience, though with many years' experience as an authoritative legislator and administrator; but his name and works were widely familiar to the American people. That familiarity, moreover, predisposed them most favorably toward him. They recognized in the author of 'The American Commonwealth' a man who had an intimate knowledge of their institutions and civic practices, and had been able to write a better book about them than any of their own number; a man, too, who was sympathetically disposed toward this country and whose book was entirely friendly and generally optimistic in tone.

Such credentials were not easy to live up to, or would not have been if Mr. Bryce had been less worthy of them. But he found it necessary only to be himself in order to confirm the cordial regard in which he had long been held. His diplomatic duties, multifarious and often onerous, have been so discharged as to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries while promoting the interests of both. At the same time he has entered most agreeably into our social and intellectual life.

There will be sincere regret at his departure, but we like to think that he leaves us not to go to some other capital or to resume political activities at home, but to devote himself to fruitful and engaging literary labors. As a man of letters Mr. Bryce is conspicuously a citizen of the world. His four best known works deal with four of the continents, and it is understood that he is about to issue a fifth which will cover another of the grand divisions of the globe. We may hope that the vast occurrences of our time in Asia will move him to devote a future volume to that continent and thus make the entire earth the field of his observations.

## CHECKS FOR SOCIALISM.

The pension and sick benefit scheme devised for the employees of the Bell telephone system and allied companies is unusually generous. Pension schemes and sick benefit and insurance funds conducted by large corporations for their employees are not uncommon, but in contrast to the almost universal practice this one is to be financed entirely by the companies establishing it. Even legislation sought for the benefit of employees in this state did not go so far in its provisions.

It is to be expected that the companies will secure a large return in good will and increased efficiency of service. Nor will the good will be confined to the employees. A great part of the unthinking, unreasoning animosity against public service corporations arises from the fact that the average man is irritated or angry because of their sheer size and unhumanity. The 'soulless corporation' which is fined when it breaks the law seems to him to be above the law. But no corporation, however big, will be half so likely to appear soulless or unhuman when it makes so generous a plan for its faithful employees and their dependents. Such a course is a deterrent of government ownership ideas and socialism.

## AN OUTLET FOR SERVIA.

The voice of the British government as made audible by Mr. Asquith at the London Guildhall may not be, as Tennyson once described it, 'the one voice in Europe,' but it is clear and commanding on the subject of Balkan partitioning, and the portion of the world which cares for nothing but to see justice and equity prevail will earnestly hope for a realization of the Prime Minister's faith in its being the general opinion of Europe 'that the "victors are not to be robbed of the fruits which have cost them so dearly." That opinion is probably not unanimous, for we hear intimations that Austria-Hungary, backed by Italy and Germany, is opposed to Servia's having an outlet upon the Adriatic. But there will be widespread agreement with the 'Novoe Vremya' of St. Petersburg, in being 'reluctant to believe that Italy and Germany, with "their own traditions of struggles for freedom, are supporting the Austrian "threats."

For Austria to intervene to prevent Servia from securing a sea frontage in Northern Albania would be arbitrary oppression. Austria herself has no title to that territory, historical, racial, political or military, and she has no need of it commercially or economically, for she already has an extensive Adriatic frontage. Servia, on the other hand, has the strongest of claims upon that region, on historical, racial and political grounds, as well as upon those of successful military conquest, and as she has no other outlet to the high seas the possession of it may be regarded as indispensable to her commercial and economic welfare.

The alternative which is suggested, that she should have an outlet 'on the Aegean somewhere west of Salonica,' does not commend itself to reason. The region in question is now claimed, with good cause, by Greece, whose armies have conquered it and by whose people it is chiefly inhabited. Moreover, the most ingenious map maker would be driven to despair to show how Servia could have a strip of territory running down to that coast without blocking the road to Salonica which has long been pre-empted by Austria, just as much as it would be blocked by a Servian advance to the Adriatic.

Germany and Italy could surely, as the 'Novoe Vremya' suggests, to sympathize with Servia's struggle for freedom, in view of their own records. Italy particularly has felt the weight of Austrian oppression and has fought a great war to free herself from it. Why should she aid Austria in imposing it upon another nation? Italy is supposed still to regard a certain part of Austria-Hungary's Adriatic frontage as 'Italia Irredenta.' It would be a sorry spectacle for her to seek consolation by adding to transform Northern Albania into a 'Servia Irredenta.' To suggest that in turn Servia should seek consolation by seizing Mount Olympus from her Greek ally and making that corner of Macedonia a 'Grecia Irredenta.' Such map making would be laying up wrath against a day of wrath. The only just and satisfactory partitioning of the remnant of Turkey in Europe must be one which will satisfy the legitimate demands of the gallant states which have in a month done what the great powers have been unable to do in a generation, and foremost among those demands is that of Servia for an independent outlet to the sea by the reannexation of a part of her ancient domain which was taken from her by the Turks and which she has now taken back from the Turks.

**THE PHYSICIAN'S COMPLAINT.**  
A Brooklyn physician has written to 'The Medical Review' deploring the meagre financial returns of his profession. 'The average physician,' he says, 'is at present unable to earn "more than a bare living, and there are many who cannot even do that." He does not hesitate to warn young men not to enter the profession, "unless they have money enough to tide them over a period of five to ten years." This situation he charges to the misuse of hospitals, dispensaries and similar charities by persons able to pay for medical treatment. He thinks that the earnings of a doctor tend to grow smaller.

This is a dark view, but what profession is distinctly better off? Dr. Dixon may have a roseate opinion of the law as a means of earning a living. Generally men like to entertain themselves with the notion of how much more money they might have made if they had only done something else. Thus they keep themselves from falling into a mean opinion of their own talents, and at the same time they find a little satisfaction in the thought that they have made sacrifices for the pursuit which they love. But if Dr. Dixon should ask some lawyer friend he would probably be told that it was extremely difficult to make a living at the bar, and that the average man in that profession was exposed to the fate of being always some one's clerk instead of an independent practitioner. The ministry—but probably no one thinks of the ministry as well paid in a material way. Teaching is notoriously a profession in which the opportunities for sacrifice are greater than the opportunities to earn a competence. Business is often spoken of as full of opportunities; but in its armies there are many, many privates, and the pay of privates is not good.

What is plainly wanted is a profession, or an employment, which shall yield the average man a competence from the outset. But if one is disappointed it will soon be as overcrowded as Dr. Dixon's.

## THEIR OWN PETARD.

Much comment, by no means impertinent, has been made this year upon the number of persons who were disfranchised in the State of New Jersey by their failure to comply with the election law. Or perhaps we should say it has been made upon their character rather than their number, for their identity has been noteworthy. One victim was Dr. Hamilton W. Mabie, who forfeited the right to vote by quite overlooking the need of registration—a need which he had eloquently urged upon others. Two other examples were members of the Legislature who had taken part in enacting the election law, and who yet were so ignorant or careless of its provisions as to let themselves be disfranchised. The chagrin of such persons is deservedly great, but it does not appear that they have any just title to anger or resentment against the law, though some of them affect it.

For certainly they of all men should know and should comply with the law. It is easy for them to inveigh against the evils of an ignorant electorate and the indignity of having illiterate voters directed by their leaders how to vote. But the fact is that the neglect of legal requirements, the failure to vote or to qualify for voting and the mismarking of ballots so as to annul them are chargeable against these highly intelligent gentlemen more than against those whom they are inclined to regard patronizingly and condescendingly. The ordinary 'man in the street,' who does not profess familiarity with the intricacies of elaborate election laws and who may not be quite sure whether 'civilis' is a game or a disease, frankly admits his ignorance and seeks instruction and guidance from those who are able to give it. It is left for those who are supposedly men of 'light and leading' to devise elaborate and 'advanced' methods of exercising the franchise for others to follow, and then themselves to fall in them—hoist with their own petard.

This is not, of course, an indictment of educated citizens as a whole, for those who thus err and fall are exceptions to the rule. Certainly it is not a condemnation of those provisions of the election law which are essential for the safeguarding of the ballot box and for assuring free and fair expression of the popular will. But it ought to afford pertinent and profitable suggestions against censoriousness on the part of some political idealists and against overloading citizens with burdens too great to be borne. For either these gentlemen have strangely neglected their own plain duties or they have expected other and less gifted mortals to perform tasks to which they themselves are confessedly not adequate.

Charles F. Murphy is reported to have killed a deer. Wasn't it a bull moose?

Mayor Gaynor is a great success as a press agent of Oklahoma broom corn.

News of crimes is not going to be given out at Police Headquarters until an arrest has been made. There won't be much news.

Operators, railroads, dealers and all others in the coal trade are each and all insisting upon exemption from blame for the increase in prices. It is always 'the other fellow' who is responsible. The one fact which nobody ventures to dodge or to deny, however, is that the consumer has to pay more for his fuel.

The modern Bulgars seem to have inherited a large measure of the aggressive force which once made their kinsmen the Avars the terror of Eastern Europe.

The best way to publish a report is to attempt to suppress it.

The gentleman of sporting proclivities at Dudley, Mass., who declares himself ready to pay a lost election bet by hanging himself as soon as he can find a huckleberry tree big enough to serve as a gibbet, had better not permit himself to be inveigled into straying south of Mason and Dixon's Line. For in the Sunny South the Tree Huckleberry grows to a height of from ten to twenty feet, with bole nine inches in diameter and with particularly strong wood, amply able to support the weight of the heaviest man in Dudley.

Mayor Gaynor wants a 'scientific lawyer' to revise the charter. Wouldn't his own Corporation Counsel about measure up to his ideal?

The Supreme Court of New Jersey having denied the request for a reargument on the validity of the bill for the abolition of grade crossings, that state receives as a parting gift from Governor Wilson the defeat of one of the most beneficent and most urgently needed measures of recent years.

With 3,169,000,000 bushels in sight for this year's crop, Corn is King.

Maud Malone, militant suffragist, is at least within the law in inviting the public to her trial for disturbing a political meeting.

Justice Cohalan lectured twenty-five lawyers for not having their cases ready and demanding postponements, declaring that this was largely responsible for the so-called law's delay. Yet undoubtedly some of those lawyers would have been ready to proceed if they had felt absolutely certain that the court would compel them to go on with their cases. The fault is not all on either side.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A new law relative to unfair competition and the putting before the public of untrue advertisements in Denmark went into effect on October 1. This law, which has called forth some criticism by the merchants, has a provision that forbids more than two 'clearing' sales a year by any firm. Exceptions are made in case a bankrupt stock is to be sold or the death of a partner or owner shall cause the closing out of the business 'below cost,' or if a bona fide winding up of the business is undertaken, or if the place of business is to be removed to another locality, etc. If, however, any of the exceptions can be shown not to have been true a criminal prosecution is possible. The statute furthermore contains penal clauses for persons who are found guilty of using false descriptions of goods offered for sale, or of employing false business names or firms in carrying on trade, and the like.

## RESTING UP.

New attention undivided.  
We can give to news that comes From the airman who has glided,  
And the autos which collided,  
And the foot things that the bride did,  
And such other news as hums.  
We can turn our fond attention  
To the glider's daily toll;  
And the wee Thanksgiving mention,  
Or the snow makers' convention,  
Better still, if it's our bet, shun  
All things—loaf and rest our soul.

The earl, gray, poverty stricken and decrepit, said to the beautiful young heiress:  
"Dear lady, I love you more than words can tell."  
She winked up her pretty nose.  
"But I suppose you could tell me in figures," she said coldly.—London Opinion.

In a Broad street restaurant the case of Frederick Frankel was the theme at a table occupied by club brokers. 'He began with a basketful of hot frankfurters, and in twenty-four hours had a fortune of \$200,000,' said an enthusiastic biographer. 'That's nothing,' said his neighbor. 'I know a man who borrowed twenty-five cents twenty years ago to buy a basket, in which he carried for sale collar buttons and pins. What do you think he is worth to-day?' After all had made their guesses, he said: 'He isn't worth a cent and still owes for the basket.'

'Many a woman's head has been turned by battery,' quoted the Wise Guy.  
'Yes, almost as many as by peroxide,' added the Simple Mug.—Philadelphia Record.

New York's list of epicureans in one thing and another is probably quite as large as occupied by club brokers. 'It is probable that even the proudest of educated citizens as a whole, for those who thus err and fall are exceptions to the rule. Certainly it is not a condemnation of those provisions of the election law which are essential for the safeguarding of the ballot box and for assuring free and fair expression of the popular will. But it ought to afford pertinent and profitable suggestions against censoriousness on the part of some political idealists and against overloading citizens with burdens too great to be borne. For either these gentlemen have strangely neglected their own plain duties or they have expected other and less gifted mortals to perform tasks to which they themselves are confessedly not adequate.'

water is of remarkably purity and brilliance. After some years of life in New York this man determined to import the family drinking water, and once the habit was formed he continued it. At first the supply was shipped to town in ordinary oak barrels, but within recent years the increase in the size of the household has brought about a more than corresponding increase in its demands, with the result that the head of the family has developed the drinking water system. He now has the supply come in white enameled kegs, with his name and address on each one. He has also installed in the house an elaborate cooling tank, which is kept at a temperature of 35 degrees winter and summer. He ascribes the excellent health of the family to their lifelong use of this water.

'Why didn't you contribute to our campaign fund?'  
"Because," replied Mr. Dustin Stax, "your candidate is a very agreeable man and I like his company. I didn't want to do anything that might cause him to feel compelled, for political reasons, to cut my acquaintance."—Washington Star.

## WILL HE DO IT?

Maud Malone Says Mr. Wilson Should Disown Man Who Arrested Her.  
To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: Will you allow me to present a few facts in regard to the trial of the People's Party, Maud Malone, to be held on Tuesday, November 12, at 10 a. m., in the Court of Special Sessions, Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street, Brooklyn. The charge is "Wilfully disturbing a public meeting," which is a misdemeanor, punishable by one year in prison or \$500 fine.

On October 19 I went to the Academy of Music meeting. Mr. Wilson was speaking. I stood up in my place and asked, "What about woman suffrage?" In Mr. Wilson's answer lies much danger to our American theory of government. He said: "Woman suffrage is not a question that is dealt with by the national government at all." Yet suffragettes have been working for many years for an amendment to the United States Constitution, the regular machinery to secure which is as follows: The President can recommend to Congress the submission of a suffrage amendment to the states. Mr. Wilson's ignorance—I admit his honesty—is deplorable. Before he takes the President's chair I suggest that he read the provision in the United States Constitution as to its amendment.

Asked to answer as an American, Mr. Wilson "declined to answer." Here we have a man calling himself a democratic American denying the fundamental truth of that democracy—the right of the individual to govern herself.  
As to what followed—the dragging out, arresting and trial by the same man—I do not hold Judge Kemper responsible. He was only a scapegoat. It is up to Mr. Wilson. Although admitting my right to ask a question in a political meeting, Mr. Wilson has never publicly disapproved of the magistrate's action in having me arrested and locked up for having done so. Instead, it serves as a joke for the Governor, some of his friends having put the "incident" on the photograph for his amusement.

Until Mr. Wilson does publicly disown Judge Kemper the country will hold him accountable. MAUD MALONE.  
New York, Nov. 11, 1912.

## WOMAN AND INTRIGUE

A Mere Man Asserts that a Close Relation Exists Between the Two.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: Every woman is fitted by nature to become wife and mother and preside over the home, while man is fitted with bodily and mental strength to enable him to be successful in public life, in industry, in science, in art, and in his business to benefit mankind. If woman cannot successfully compete with man in those fields of endeavor which is nature's fault, who gave her womanly and not manly qualities and power. Man knows he cannot substitute for woman in his sphere, but the dear suffragists imagine they can fit themselves to excel mere man. Woman out of her female sphere never has contributed anything to the civilization of mankind, but wherever there were strife, intrigue and difficulties there always was and is a woman at the bottom. The worst cruelties in revolutions and wars have been committed by woman, because fanaticism is one trait of the female character. For the sake of some idea they are willing to make great sacrifices, no matter whether it will do them any good or not. In their fanaticism the English militant suffragists become female rowdies and criminals who are willing to go to prison and to starve themselves, even if by doing so they hurt the cause more than they help it. The women are slaves of fashion and are willing to wear things which endanger their health, and even their lives, as the narrow skirt has caused many fatal accidents.

Mme. Sembrich tells how near she was to being run over in London by an omnibus, because in trying to save her dog she tripped and fell. But you cannot argue with woman, and all the laws and ordinances against the dangerous hatpins have proved futile. What a grand task would it be for the leading suffragists to try to reform their sex toward common sense, but the dear ladies prefer the more promising and interesting task of reforming mere man. And after they first have fitted themselves for that task, where the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is so very successful, perchance will become of poor man? Of course, after they have the ballot it would be intolerable to leave the well paying political positions in the hands of mere man.

In Kansas before they got the vote there were already several hundred political positions filled by women, mostly spinsters and widows. Of course, with every such position filled by a woman a man loses the chance to found and support a family. But, no matter whether there are less families and less children, but more divorces on account of differences between man and wife on political questions, "we must fit ourselves for the great responsibilities and privileges," leaving the obligations connected with such privileges, like judicial and military services and, if need be, fighting for the home, to the mere man.

JOHN D. AUSTIN.  
Brooklyn, Nov. 7, 1912.

**MR. WILSON AND CIVIL SERVICE.**  
To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: According to your issue this morning, Governor Wilson told Mrs. Rickerts yesterday that when he became President he would turn the rascals out. We would like to know if he meant that he proposes to tamper with the classified service, and also what are his record and declarations regarding that service. The Republicans have administered the civil service laws impartially, and Mr. Wilson will consequently find equal numbers of Republicans and Democrats in competitive positions. Does he propose to permit unjust discriminations during the next four years? A READER.  
New York, Nov. 9, 1912.

## People and Social Incidents

## AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, Nov. 11.—The President and Mrs. Taft were joined at the White House this morning by Miss Taft, who came from Virginia Hot Springs. Mrs. Thomas K. Laughlin, sister of Mrs. Taft, arrived at the White House from New York this evening, and will make a short visit there before occupying the house which she has leased at the capital for the winter. William Laughlin, called "Billy" by the President and Mrs. Taft, his aunt, and Thomas Laughlin, respectively eight and six years old, have been guests at the White House for some days, and were there to meet their mother.

## THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, Nov. 11.—The Secretary of State and Mrs. Knox returned to the capital last night from their home at Valley Forge, where they spent the week end.  
The Secretary of War will leave Washington on Wednesday, accompanied by Mrs. Stimson and his father, Dr. Stimson, of New York, for Panama. The Secretary's mission is entirely of a business nature. His aid, Captain Palmer; Felix Frankfurter, of the Bureau of Insular Affairs and Mr. Hart, secretary, will be of the party which will be absent until December 2.

The Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by Mrs. Meyer and the Misses Meyer, will arrive in Washington to-morrow and open their house for the season. Mrs. Meyer has issued invitations for a New Year's Eve dance.

The Attorney General will go to New York on Wednesday to deliver an address. Mrs. Wickham has announced that she will hold her Wednesday reception beginning this week.

Mrs. MacVeagh and most of the Cabinet women will not receive on Wednesday until New Year's Day.  
The Secretary of Commerce and Labor will go to Chicago, November 19, to deliver an address at a banquet of the Chamber of Commerce.

## THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, Nov. 11.—The resignation of the British Ambassador, James Bryce, formed the chief topic of conversation in diplomatic and social circles to-day. No resignation in recent years has brought such deep regret. The hospitality of Mrs. Bryce will be missed at the capital, where her 8 o'clock teas are a notable social institution.  
The German Ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff will return to the Embassy to-morrow after a short visit in New York, where they went to meet social engagements and attend the opera. Lieutenant Baron von Lersner, recently appointed German attaché, has arrived in Washington.

The French Counsellor and Mme. de Peretti de Rocca and their children left Washington last night for the South, on their way to Mexico. The counsellor's mission is one of business, while Mme. de Peretti de Rocca will visit relatives. They will return in time for the President's New Year reception.  
Major von Herwarth, German military attaché, has returned from a short visit in New York. Mme. von Herwarth, who has been in Germany for the summer, will arrive here in a short time.

## IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, Nov. 11.—Senator and Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge have sent invitations to their Washington friends for a ball on November 21 at Copley Plaza, Boston, at which they will present their granddaughter, Miss Constance Gardner, to society. She is the daughter of Representative and Mrs. Augustus P. Gardner.  
Miss Laura Merriam, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Merriam, whose marriage to James P. Curtis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will take place on November 26, will return here from New York to-morrow. Her wedding will be simple, both bride and bridegroom being without attendants, on account of the recent death of General Hancock, the grandfather of Miss Merriam. The Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, rector of St. John's Church, will officiate.

Colonel and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson will come to Washington to-morrow from Virginia Hot Springs. They will remain until after Thanksgiving Day, when they will start South for a cruise of several weeks on their houseboat, The Everglades. Several Washington folk will join them from time to time.  
Mrs. James W. Pinchot returned to Washington to-day from a visit in New York, accompanied by her daughter, Lady Alan Johnstone, of England, who is making her annual visit to her mother.

Senator and Mrs. McCumber will introduce their daughter, Miss Helen McCumber, at an afternoon tea at their new home on Massachusetts Avenue, on December 12.

Miss Katherine White, granddaughter of General Horatio George Clinton, will be introduced at a debutante tea on November 22, when her aunt, Mrs. Atkinson, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Atkinson, U. S. A., will be hostess.

## NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Lady Arthur Butler, who arrives here to-morrow from England with her sister, Mrs. Ralph Hickox, is a daughter of the late General Anson Stager, U. S. A., of Chicago, and is the wife of Lord Arthur Butler, only brother and next heir to the Marquis of Ormonde, twenty-seventh hereditary chief butler to the sovereign in Ireland.  
Others arriving here this week are the Count and Countess Jean de la Greze, who are coming over to stay with Mme. de la Greze's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele, at their place at Westbury, Long Island; also George Spencer Eddy, Captain Chester Wells, U. S. N., and Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. and Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs.

## CANADIANS' GUESTS NOTABLE

Many Leading Men to Attend To-Night's Dinner.

Notable guests will attend the New York Canadian Club's annual dinner at the Hotel Astor to-night. Among those expected are the Hon. "Sam" Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence, Ottawa; A. S. Goddard, chairman of the Railroad Commission, Ottawa; Sir Edward Walker, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto; Sir Alexander L. Post, president of Queens University; W. H. Clement, president of the Association of Canadian Clubs, Ontario; Dean Galway, of the University of Toronto, and Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, Washington.  
New York will be represented by Alexander J. Hemphill, president of the Guaranty Trust Company; Thomas Lamont, J. Pierpont Morgan, John W. Platten, president of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company; James G. Cannon, president of the Fourth National

and Mrs. Daniel Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Brokaw, Mrs. William Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. A. Murray Young and Mrs. Philip Lydig.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Warren and their daughter Miss Constance Warren, are booked to sail from Europe on Tuesday next, accompanied by Miss Warren's fiancé, the Count de Lasteroy.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay and her little daughter, Ellen, who has recently been operated on for appendicitis in Paris, will sail for New York on the same day.

Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler will give a large theatre party, followed by a supper and a dance at Sherry's, on Thursday night for her son, J. Cooper Lord.

Mrs. Frederick Edey will have a small and informal dinner dance on the same evening at her house, in West 56th street. It will be preceded in the afternoon by a reception for her daughter, Miss Julia Edey; her niece, Miss Pauline Clarkson; and Mr. Edey's ward, Miss Audrey Osborn, all three of whom are debutantes of the season. Miss Edey is a granddaughter of the late James Otis, and she, as well as the two other young debutantes, won considerable success as amateur actresses, as clever equestriennes and for their skill in handling their own sailboats at Belpoint, Long Island, last summer.

Mrs. James Henry Smith is booked to sail for New York on Saturday.

Professor and Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn are returning to town for the season from their country place at Garrison, N. Y., on Friday.

Mrs. John E. Alexandre, with her younger daughter, Miss Anna Alexandre, has arrived in town from the Berkshires for the season.

Former Ambassador Joseph H. Choate and Mrs. Choate, who are still in the Berkshires, return to town for the season on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Earl Dodge have arrived in town for the winter from Hot Springs, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., have arrived in town from Tuxedo, and are established at William Goadby Loew's house, in Madison Avenue, for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Loew will spend the winter abroad.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Evelyn Garretson Stoddard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Stoddard, to Eugene Beaumont Reynolds, at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, November 26, in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. Miss Ruth Reynolds, of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., sister of the bridegroom, will be the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Mary L. McKee and Miss Elsie M. Schmitt, of this city; Miss Carol T. Coe, of Englewood, and Miss Dorothy Ethridge, of Rome, N. Y. William M. Reynolds will act as his brother's best man, and the ushers will be Percy C. McLean, Ned Chrisman, Harold A. Nugent, Harold B. Fell, Duke N. Banks, of Evanston, Ill., and John D. Reynolds, of Wilkes-Barre, another brother of the bridegroom.

The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, and a reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents, at the Ansonia, Broadway and 72d street.

Mrs. Charles H. Coster will return to town on November 23 from Tuxedo and will take possession of her house, in East 57th street, for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven will return to the city to-morrow from Lenox.

## AT NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]  
Newport, Nov. 11.—Week-end parties throughout the year are a departure for Newport. Many of the cottagers are planning to keep their homes ever ready for these affairs. The latest member of the colony to adopt this plan is Mrs. Vanderbilt.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Willard H. Brownson are in New York for a short visit.

Major and Mrs. J. C. Mallory, who have been abroad for an extended trip, will return shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor are visiting in New York.

Among those staying until after Thanksgiving are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Foster King, who are at the Zabrickie Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Allen Clark will close their Newport visit in a few days and go to New York.